

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1977

Established 1887

29,263

Opposition Protests Bhutto's Party Wins Heavily in Pakistan

By Henry Kanun

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 8 (NYT).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto won a heavy majority in Pakistan's parliamentary election today.

Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party took 156 of the 200 elective seats in the National Assembly, while the nine-party opposition won only 34. Opposition leaders charged the election was rigged and called for a national strike on Tuesday.

The result came as an anticlimax after a campaign that began in January as an apparent triumph for Bhutto, but developed into a de facto contest in which the opposition National Alliance developed an unexpected popular support.

The course of the campaign was similar to that in neighboring India, which holds its elections next week. There, too, authoritarian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is experiencing unexpected opposition.

As the results grew increasingly proportionate, Pakistan and its neighbors expressed growing skepticism. Leaders of opposition, including retired Marshal Asghar Khan, its principal personality, complained before the voting that the election would be rigged and they would not accept the results.

At the same time, Mr. Bhutto's firm control of all instruments of power, is questionable.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Assembly Ban Imposed

The government has already announced that a ban on public assembly, in effect throughout the country, has been reimposed. That the voting is over, reports reaching the Associated Press, spoke of a heavy turnout in the 90 million electorate in a population of about 100 million. Particularly heavy turnout was reported in this Islamic nation.

The government announced last night that eight persons had been killed in violent incidents throughout the country and 130 arrested, three seriously. Thirteen women were also reported to have been hurt. No particulars were made public.

About 40 persons were unofficially estimated to have been killed in campaign incidents before today.

Police Unaware Ethnic Germans Demonstrate in Red Square for Emigration

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, March 8 (NYT).—At 10 ethnic Germans, demanding the right to emigrate, gathered in Red Square and walked shoulder-to-shoulder for several yards before police officers seized them and arrested them.

It was the first successful demonstration in Red Square since 1968, when seven dissidents were arrested. Since then other dissidents have been threatened by KGB, the secret police, which keeps close surveillance of dissident groups.

The authorities were clearly taken off guard by today's demonstration. Residents of Soviet East Asia and descendants of German immigrants to Russia lined up near St. Basil's Cathedral at one end of the square and began walking silently toward the Lenin Mausoleum in the Kremlin wall.

As plainclothesmen who are usually stationed throughout the square, mingling with tourists, took notice of the group until they unfolded a painted cloth sign calling for the observance of the Helsinki accords and declaring, "We and the freedom to emigrate."

A uniformed traffic policeman and a plainclothesman walking with him rushed toward the group, grabbing the sign and trying to hold on to demonstrators.

A woman who photographs tourists in front of St. Basil's and was carrying a sign, was presumably to be turned over to the KGB. "Stand there," she was told by the demonstrators.

Australia Announces Wheat Sale to China

MELBOURNE, March 8 (UPI).—The Australian Wheat Board announced today the sale of 2 million metric tons of wheat to China.

The chairman of the board, J. C. Cass, said the contract for sale was signed in Peking and provides for shipment of the wheat from June to August. The value of the sale is estimated at \$219.7 million.

Romania Requests Aid Halt

Relief Supplies
Called Adequate

By Paul Hofmann

BUCHAREST, March 8 (NYT).—Romania asked donor nations today to suspend further shipments of supplies for relief from the effects of Friday's earthquake.

In the request, which contained expressions of gratitude for international help and solidarity, the government explained that drugs, medical equipment, other material and food were now sufficient.

During the first few days after the catastrophe, the United States, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, West Germany and some other countries sent aid and relief workers.

There has been no announcement here of any assistance from the Soviet Union. However, Moscow has had to cope with the disruptions that the quake reportedly caused in Soviet territories adjoining Romania.

State of Emergency

Tonight, the Communist party's Central Committee announced that the state of emergency proclaimed on Saturday would be maintained indefinitely until reconstruction had been completed.

This gives the state and party authorities even broader powers than they had wielded before the earthquake.

The Central Committee also called on all party activists to commit themselves personally to specific relief work.

The party leadership also announced that a new housing development plan for Bucharest would be speedily elaborated and that the Foreign Trade Ministry would streamline procedures to get equipment necessary for reconstruction.

The possibility that some survivors were still buried under debris prompted the authorities today to call off plans to dynamite cracked walls and leveled pillars that were threatening to topple over. President Nicolae Ceausescu personally was said to have banned the use of explosives for the clearance of debris.

Landmark Blasted

A blast scheduled for 11 a.m. to bring down the remains of a 10-story building that had housed the well-known Dunairea restaurant drew a crowd to watch the destruction of a Bucharest landmark.

Meanwhile, the grim business of identifying the many victims continued.

Alexandru Ivascu, a well-known writer who was killed, was buried today. U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, who had been a friend and Richard Velez, deputy chief of mission, attended the funeral.

A government spokesman confirmed today the death of Florin Ciuraru, an internationally known nuclear scientist, and of Paul Petrescu, a member of the Romanian Academy of Science.

According to official data, the number of victims confirmed by last night was 1,034, of whom 810 in Bucharest. The number of injured persons was given as 6,300 throughout the nation. Diplomats reiterated earlier estimates that at least 2,000 persons had died Friday night or soon afterward.

Bulgarian Toll Is 83

BELOGRADE, March 8 (Reuters).—The death toll in Bulgaria following Friday's earthquake has risen to 83, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Sofia, quoting official figures. It said 80 of the dead were in the northern town of Vratsa.

As Noncombatants in UN Force

Young Sees Peace Role for U.S. Troops in Africa

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, said yesterday that U.S. troops might be used as part of a UN peace-keeping force in Rhodesia but would never be sent into combat in that country or South Africa.

Mr. Young said that because the U.S. Army has "the only really integrated military units" in the world, they would play a role in peace-keeping in Rhodesia. But he said it would be hard to gain public or congressional approval even for a noncombat role.

As for possible involvement in South Africa, should the white-minority government there come under military attack, Mr. Young



Palestine leader Yassir Arafat talking with Jordan King Hussein at Cairo summit.

EEC Charges Cuba Sold Gift Milk

BRUSSELS, March 8 (EHT).—Thousands of tons of milk powder given free to Cuba by the European Economic Community and the UN food aid program have been sold to neighboring Caribbean nations by the Cubans, EEC officials said today.

They said Cuba has misused more than \$4 million worth of EEC milk powder during the past year. The powder was donated after appeals from Cuba that it was suffering a "serious protein deficiency." Most of the powder came from surplus stocks stored in Ireland.

The EEC alleges it was reconstituted in Cuba and exported as canned condensed milk, most of which was sold to Jamaica. The Cubans disposed of 18.5 million cans estimated worth \$2.7 million.

U.S. to End Curbs on Travel To Cuba, 3 Other Red Nations

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The U.S. government plans to lift restrictions on travel by Americans to Cuba and to three Asian Communist countries, officials said today.

They said that the decision does not foreshadow any basic change in U.S. policy toward these countries, but reflects President Carter's view that Americans should be free to travel anywhere.

In addition to Cuba, the decision affects Vietnam, North Korea and Cambodia.

An executive order imposing the restrictions expires March 18, and officials say that it will not be extended. The restrictions come under review every six months.

Except for newsmen, scholars and persons on humanitarian missions, Americans have not been legally allowed to visit the countries.

In the case of Cuba, however, hundreds of Americans outside the exempted categories have visited the island in recent years without permission. The executive branch normally has not attempted to prosecute offenders because of adverse court decisions.

As Noncombatants in UN Force

Young Sees Peace Role for U.S. Troops in Africa

He hoped to avoid vetoing a resolution on apartheid in the UN Security Council this month, either by softening it to the point where it is not "totally destructive" of the South African government or by postponing its consideration.

Majority rule in South Africa is likely "within 10 years," but the regime is currently strong enough to put down any internal or external threat to its existence.

There is no real danger from Soviet or Cuban military operations in southern Africa, because "there isn't a rebel group that won't turn to the United States" for trade and economic dealings "once it's in power."

The Cuban intervention in

To UN Rights Panel 'Profoundest Regrets' Offered By U.S. Over Chile Coup Role

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, March 8 (NYT).—The U.S. delegation expressed "profoundest regrets" today to the UN Human Rights Commission for the part it said some American officials and private groups played in the events that led to the 1973 military revolt that overthrew the government of Chilean President Salvador Allende.

But Brady Tyson, the U.S. spokesman during the commission's discussion of the human rights situation in Chile, said that the American "acts of subversion" had not been the only cause, or even the decisive cause, of the military coup.

Mr. Tyson's statement caused some surprise within the 32-nation commission. His condemnation of human rights violations in Chile brought a sharp rejoinder from the Chilean representative, while the representa-

tives of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay also responded heatedly to comments he made on the question of human rights in their countries.

Associate of Young

Mr. Tyson is a former missionary in Latin America who was associated with Andrew Young, the new U.S. representative at the UN, in civil rights causes. He is an adviser to the U.S. delegation leader, Allard Lowenstein.

The U.S. delegation "would be less than candid and true to ourselves," Mr. Tyson told the commission, if it did not express our profoundest regrets for the role some government officials, agencies and private groups played in the subversion of the previous democratically elected government that was overthrown by the coup of Sept. 11, 1973.

"We can only say," he continued, "that the policies and persons responsible for those acts have been rejected by the people in an open and free election."

Mr. Tyson stressed that, "as despicable as were the acts of subversion," he was condemning, they were not decisive in bringing down the Allende government. "We are endeavoring to accept our share of national responsibility," he explained, but there are "other groups, especially Chilean groups, that are enemies of democracy and human rights in Chile."

U.S. a Co-Sponsor

While the United States has voted in the UN for resolutions condemning the present Chilean military regime, it joined for the first time here in co-sponsoring such a resolution.

Cuba is one of the co-sponsors of the proposed resolution, which expresses the commission's "profound indignation" at the "constant and flagrant violations of human rights" that are said to continue in Chile.

These include, the proposed resolution says, the "institutionalized practice of torture; cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment; the disappearance of persons for political reasons; arbitrary arrests, detention and exile, and cases of deprivation of Chilean nationality."

The other co-sponsors are Austria, Cyprus, Rwanda, Sweden, Britain and Yugoslavia.

Hussein, Arafat Meet, Breaking Long Deadlock

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, March 8 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan and Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, discussed Jordanian-Palestinian relations today, including the possible links between Jordan and an independent Palestinian state. Their working luncheon was their first bilateral talk since 1970.

Earlier in the day, television viewers throughout the Arab world were treated to the unaccustomed spectacle of a Palestinian delegation, including Mr. Arafat, warmly applauding King Hussein as he addressed the Arab-African summit conference here.

The sessions of the conference, attended by leaders from 59 countries and the PLO, have been carried live by Egyptian radio and television. This morning's Egyptian newspaper carried pictures showing King Hussein and Mr. Arafat in friendly conversation last night during a dinner given by President Anwar Sadat.

The Hussein-Arafat meeting was described by Arab delegates as the most significant step yet made by the Arabs in their attempts to find a common approach to negotiations for a Middle East settlement.

The event crowned a relentless campaign in which Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have sought, through pressure and cajoling, to get an accommodation started between the Hashemite kingdom and the Palestinian leadership.

The next step, informed Arab sources said, will be a conference of the heads of the Arab "contending states" and the PLO in Damascus next month. Such a restricted summit meeting, attended by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad as well as Mr. Sadat, Mr. Arafat and King Hussein, was called for by the Arab heads of state at their Rabat meeting three and a half years ago. It did not take place until now because the first step—an accommodation between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat—had not been possible.

Ice-Breaking Meeting

Jordanian and Palestinian sources both said that the meeting, which was held in the King's suite at the Cairo Hilton Hotel, went well. The two men had been enemies since the Palestinian commander was driven from Jordan in bloody fighting in 1970 and 1971.

The breakthrough in Jordanian-Palestinian relations overshadowed other events at the summit meeting, which began yesterday as a splashy forum at which leaders representing the 300 million people in Africa and the Arab world assembled in the same hall for the first time.

Other highlights of the second day were these:

- The delegates of Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates together pledged another \$450 million in financial assistance to black Africa. Their pledges were added to a \$1-billion promise made by Saudi Arabia yesterday.
- President Assad and President Kaunda of Zambia, in a strikingly similar gesture, declared that the Arab-Israeli conflict and the black-white conflicts in southern Africa are part of the same struggle and should be treated as such. This has been a theme stressed by almost all speakers so far.
- President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon declared that his government was faced with "complicated problems" in southern Lebanon. He chided Mr. Arafat, without mentioning his name, for having raised the issue of southern Lebanon in his address yesterday. Only the Lebanese government has the right to put Lebanese issues before an international conference, Mr. Sarkis said.

The meeting between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat was attended by Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the political department of the PLO, and by the organization's spokesman, Abu Afssa Abou Marwan. The King was accompanied by his chief adviser, Sherif Abdel Hamid al-Sharif, the former ambassador to Washington and the United Nations.

"Jordan has an important strategic and geographic position. We know this. Palestinian-Jordanian relations therefore have a special importance," a Palestinian official said after the meeting.

At the first formal Jordanian-Palestinian talks in Amman two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Urges Probe in U.S. Instead Amin Bars Any Investigation Of Alleged Uganda Murders

CAIRO, March 8 (UPI).—Ugandan President Idi Amin declared today, "There is no cause for alarm in Uganda," but added that he would not allow any international inquiries into charges of mass murders by his regime.

The Ugandan leader took time out from the current Arab-African summit conference to meet newsmen.

Asked whether he would admit an independent, international inquiry to Uganda to verify charges that his regime has systematically murdered Christians and anti-Amin tribesmen, he suggested that an international committee should investigate the United States instead.

"Thousands of people are dying in New York, in Washington, in all parts of the United States every day in traffic accidents," he said in a macabre reference to the death of Uganda's Anglican Archbishop Juma Lwum, Mar. 6, when the archbishop died in an automobile crash, but African churchmen charged he was murdered.

Investigate America

"We should send an independent committee of inquiry to America to investigate the murdering of your own president, President John F. Kennedy," he said. "The Americans are murdering strong leaders like me, who

is on a list to be martyred by the CIA."

He said that "imperialists and Zionists" were spinning out disident groups within Uganda "because they know that I am one of the strongest leaders in Africa who opposes imperialism, who opposes Zionism, who opposes the imperialist United States killing

Amin's army is turning Uganda into an exclusive officers' club. Page 2.

people in Vietnam and Cambodia and even killing their own president.

"Whatever you are getting in press propaganda from Kenya, Tanzania, or Zambia—these are nonsense reports, because they come from exiles," Marshal Amin said.

"A majority of my government are Christians. A majority of my people are Christians," Marshal Amin, a Moslem, said to charges that Moslem army units are killing Ugandan Christians.

"Let's put it this way: How can we be if I am going to do anything against the Christians? Who am I going to rule?"

Other African delegates at the summit have largely snubbed Marshal Amin, leaving him out of their rounds of private meetings. The Ugandan President countered, "It is not necessary for me in this conference to invite people [for talks]. There is no problem on the side of Uganda."



Andrew Young

pire" of his own from the UN mission.

He said he had filled key roles on his staff with people suggested by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

With Weekly Duty-Free Supplies

Amin's Army Turns Uganda Into an Officers' Club

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 8. — Once each week a Uganda Airlines plane takes off from Entebbe Airport for the long trip to Britain. At Standed Airport near London, it takes on a curious cargo. Well-tailored clothes, whiskey, cigarettes, fine foods, wrist-watches, and stylish sunglasses are loaded aboard—an odd selection of items considering that Kampala's shops have long been depleted of essential goods, not to mention luxury items.

Obviously the goods are for tourists and diplomats who use the duty-free shop, once a European department store, on Kampala Road. But with virtually no tourists and with a diminishing diplomatic corps in Kampala, most of the items never reach their intended purchasers.

They are delivered instead, usually free, to the officers of President Idi Amin's 21,000-man army, who, in the last six years, have become Uganda's new elite class at the expense of the civilian population. Nairobi business sources say the flights and purchases are paid for out of Uganda's short supply of hard currency.

"You are nothing in Uganda today unless you are an officer," said a senior government official who escaped to Kenya last week. "The people have nothing. The army has everything."

Income Gap

The officers live in well-appointed houses in lovely Kampala suburbs like Lubiri and Kololo Hill, drive Pintos and Porsches, own the businesses once operated by Asians who were expelled by President Amin, have fully stocked refrigerators and generally

earn 35 to 40 per cent more than their civilian counterparts.

Meanwhile, civilians wait in line for rationed items such as sugar, milk and meat. Few can afford to drive cars now unless they have a relative in the military who owns a gas station. Even fewer dare venture out at night to a movie or a restaurant unless accompanied by a uniformed soldier they know. The money they earn is virtually worthless because the shops are closed or nearly devoid of goods.

Top military officers are widely known to control the lucrative coffee smuggling racket in Uganda. Many of them have authority to confiscate property at will and most cabbies do not drive at night for fear of losing their taxis. Army officers also operate the currency black market. For similar actions, civilians are summarily executed.

Western intelligence sources

say the military's misdeeds have not escaped the attention of President Amin, but he turns a blind eye to them because permitting indiscretions is his way of rewarding and insuring the military's loyalty.

Hidden Ownership

When President Amin expelled the Indian and Pakistani merchants in 1972, on 90 days notice, he forbade military personnel from becoming involved in commercial endeavors. He said then that any Ugandan civilian could apply to take over the confiscated shops.

The applicants, sometimes 10 and 20 deep, lined up on the appointed morning in front of their selected shops. With no known exceptions, all applicants awarded a shop were the relatives of soldiers, who are the real owners.

Today, with the massacre of

the predominantly Christian Acholi and Lango tribesmen sweeping Uganda, President Amin is replacing merchants and military advisers with fellow Moslems and Kakwa tribesmen. The Christian-owned City Pharmacy in Kampala, for example, was confiscated last week and turned over to Moslems.

One of the few remaining enterprises in which foreigners still play a prominent role is Uganda Airlines, set up in 1975 after President Amin nationalized a small charter service. It employs 18 Americans under contract as air crew and ground maintenance technicians.

Except for a recently approved weekly service to Nairobi, the airline flies no international passenger routes. The cargo flight to England—in a Boeing 707 or a Hercules C-130—is a prime reason for the airline's existence.

Talks Went 'Very Well'

Carter, Rabin End Meeting; Peace Called a 'Day Closer'

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP). —President Carter met for a final session with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today. He ended his talks with the Israeli leader by saying they went "very well" and brought Arab and Jews one day closer to a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Rabin and their aides talked for an hour at the White House. Mr. Rabin was invited to lunch with members of Congress and scheduled a news conference later in the day at Blair House, the government's guest residence across from the White House.

At the conclusion of today's session, Mr. Carter walked with Mr. Rabin to his black limousine parked behind the Oval Office, showed the Prime Minister where he had been photographed slipping and nearly falling on ice during his first week in office and then wished Mr. Rabin farewell.

"Good bless you," the President told him, then turned to Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz and said: "Thank you. It's been a great pleasure. Thanks for coming."

Press Queries

As the Israelis drove away, reporters asked Mr. Carter how the talks had gone. "Very well," the President replied.

Was the Middle East any closer to a settlement? "One day closer," Mr. Carter stated. After a Democratic congressional leadership meeting with the President during the morning, House Democratic whip John Brademas said Mr. Carter is "pragmatically hopeful" about progress toward a Middle East settlement.

Rep. Brademas said the President and Mr. Rabin, in their first two meetings, discussed reductions in the level of arms sales to the Middle East. The Indiana congressman said the discussion focused on reductions for all countries—not just Israel.

He said Mr. Carter characterized his discussions with Mr. Rabin as "good conversations."

The Prime Minister said he was gratified by Mr. Carter's endorsement yesterday of "defensible borders" for Israel. But Mr. Rabin asked the President during dinner last night to "make sure that

Israel's strength will allow it to defend itself by itself."

Mr. Rabin attended the dinner after meeting with Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The Prime Minister wants 250 F-16 fighters and assurance that the Carter administration will honor former President Gerald Ford's promise of new night-vision devices for airplanes.

Arafat Meets With Hussein

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks ago the two sides reached an agreement "in principle" on the need of a strong link between Jordan and the proposed Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Basically, the two sides are agreed that geography and interlocking economic interests will inevitably cause the proposed Palestinian state to be closely tied to Jordan.

But the Palestinian leaders still insist that their state must be fully independent at birth, no matter what its relations with its neighbors may be later on.

King Hussein five years ago proposed a united kingdom between the East and West Banks of the Jordan. The proposal at the time drew fierce criticism from other Arabs. Today, the Jordanians are taking a position of deliberate aloofness, saying they are ready to consider any close link that the other side proposes.

Informed sources said King Hussein and Mr. Arafat did not discuss the question of a return of the Palestinian commandos to Jordan. The Palestinians have consistently declared that they do not consider this a topic open to discussion.

After the last Palestinian-Jordanian talks in Amman 10 days ago, Jordanian officials repeated what King Hussein has been saying since the Rabat conference of 1974, namely that Jordan cannot do the negotiating for the Palestinians. This, according to informed sources, is still the Jordanian position.

Jordan, like the P.L.O., has insisted that the P.L.O. must be invited to the Geneva conference in its own right.

Today's meeting is certain to have repercussions at the meeting of the Palestine National Congress, which is scheduled to begin here Saturday. It will be the first congress session since 1974.

Bahrain Executes 3

BAHRAIN, March 8 (Reuters). —Three men were executed by a firing squad here early today for murdering prominent Bahrain publisher Abdullah al-Madani last August. Justice Ministry officials said.

Titular Chiefs

Mr. Suarez evidently hopes that his provincial governors, who are the titular Movimiento chiefs, will be able to keep their underlings in line during the campaign and the voting. Mayors and other Movimiento officials will probably have to resign their offices if they want to run in the election.

In the provinces, the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance has been most assiduously courting the Movimiento's loyalists, evidently hoping to turn their local influence to electoral advantage. One of the Alliance's factions, the Union of the Spanish People, is staffed almost entirely by Movimiento figures.

Europe Parliament Elects

STRASBOURG, March 8 (UPI). —Former Italian Premier Emilio Colombo was elected president of the European Parliament today.

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FUNERAL IN BRASOV—Man carries wreath for earthquake victim in Romanian town.

Francoist Movement Weakening in Spain

By James M. Markham

TOLEDO, Spain, March 8 (NYT). —With parliamentary elections about three months away, the National Movement, which Francisco Franco used to mobilize Spaniards at moments of his choosing, is still alive, although barely kicking.

The Movimiento, as it is known in Spanish, is an abiding concern for new-style politicians, particularly in conservative bastions like

Toledo, for it still has some inertial strength left.

Almost all of Spain's 8,655 mayors are members of the Movimiento, which under Franco was the vehicle of Spain's ingrained corporatism, or small-town bossism. One of the mayors is Angel Gomez Vivar, a hospitable 47-year-old lawyer. As Mr. Gomez Vivar acknowledges, democratic politics has not yet come to Toledo's crooked, hilly streets. For decades the Movimiento has provided the only politics that the people of Toledo, who now number 52,000, have known.

Recalling a Slogan
"It was not really a political party," the mayor said of the Movimiento, as if recalling the

Cold Said to Harm Soviet Grain Crop

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP). —Severe cold has killed about one-fifth of the winter grain crop in the Soviet Union, but the Russians still will harvest a crop of nearly normal size, according to an Agriculture Department analysis.

Fletcher Pope Jr., of the department's Economic Research Service, said it was too early to predict the size of this year's grain harvest, but he said Moscow's 1977 production goal of 213.3 million metric tons "is pretty realistic" when spring crops and recent production trends are taken into account.

Callaghan Sees Police Delegates

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters). —Representatives of Britain's police confederated yesterday with Prime Minister James Callaghan over their demands for higher pay.

No new pay offer was made by Mr. Callaghan, and the chairman of the police federation, James Jardine, left the meeting saying that the mood of the police was very angry. The federation decided last week to press for the repeal of a law which denies police the right to strike.

The Prime Minister told the police representatives there was no more money available but said that the government was willing to consider improving fringe benefits under the next stage of its pay policy beginning in August, a government spokesman said.

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Romanian Dissidents Are Few, Repression Is Relatively Mild

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 8 (WP). —When a group of Romanians issued a public appeal last month for greater respect of human rights in their country, it seemed at first glance that the spirit of dissent so noticeable elsewhere in Eastern Europe lately was being expressed there, too. But that impression was misleading.

Of the original signers—there were perhaps 13, according to Western diplomats in Bucharest—all but two or three have been issued passports to leave the country or already have done so. This is what they wanted in the first place and why they signed the letter.

The only prominent figure among the protesters and the organizer of the appeal was the gifted writer Paul Goma, whose books have been published in France and West Germany. On Feb. 29, he met for 90 minutes with Romanian Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica and was told that some of his previously banned works might now be published. He was also given to believe that he need not fear arrest or forcible exile abroad.

For all Mr. Goma's reputed talent, his name on a letter along with those of several persons who have been trying to get out of Romania for years (some are ethnic Germans) hardly qualifies as a major dissident movement. Certainly the situation in Romania cannot reasonably be compared to the events occurring recently in Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany or the Soviet Union.

Internal Stance
The conventional wisdom about Romania in the West is that its relatively independent line in foreign policy is matched by a thoroughly repressive internal stance which thereby makes its actions in the international arena seem less threatening to the Kremlin. As with most clichés, there is some truth and much over-simplification.

If Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu were the pure Stalinist that he is often portrayed as being, he long since could have done away with Mr. Goma. The writer has been in trouble sporadically since 1966. He spent a couple of years in jail, published a novel called "Ostankino" abroad but went on working as an editor of a literary weekly until 1972,

when he received permission to live in the West for a year with the understanding that he would not return.

"I came back because they wanted me to stay abroad," Mr. Goma said last summer. Barred from further work, he was not otherwise punished despite his contacts with foreigners. "They are glancing me efficiently and nonviolently," he complained to an interviewer.

Reckless Intellectual
The point is not to suggest that the Romanian regime is liberal—which it is not—but that it deals with the problems of recalcitrant intellectuals and other discontented persons in a peculiarly Romanian way that is marked by flexibility and pragmatism as much as repression.

Several years ago, for instance, a leading Romanian theatrical director staged a production which was easily recognizable as criticism of the Russians. After a few performances the play was closed and the director severely reprimanded. He found it difficult thereafter to get work in Romania but was free, indeed encouraged, to travel and work in Western Europe and the United States.

A writer named Virgil Tanase found that his allegorical stories and novels were being rejected in Romania, so he sent one to France. As a result he was given a visa to Paris last month, which he did not particularly want and told to stay there. But his citizenship was not revoked.

Tactics like that are meant to make Romania seem less forbidding than states where dissenters are physically harassed or thrown into mental hospitals. Romania has to be extremely careful on that score so as to preserve the good relations with Western Communist parties and democratic governments that give Mr. Ceausescu much of his reputation as a maverick in the Soviet bloc.

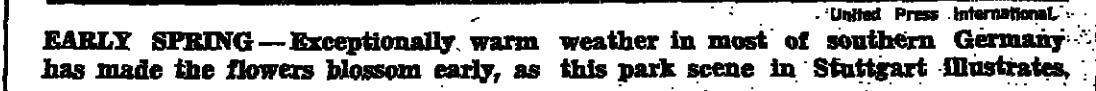
Emigration Questions
The same sort of approach exists on emigration questions. Travel abroad for ordinary Romanians as well as permanent exit visas are very tightly controlled. But the regime was nonetheless willing to accept conditions on trade benefits from the United States that contained provisions on Jewish emigration—the same ones that the Krem-

lin angrily denounced as interference in its internal affairs. And about 3,000 Jews left Romania last year, somewhat down from one million the year before, but still a steady flow by the standards of the East.

After the Goma letter, apparently, Mr. Ceausescu made a speech denouncing dissenters and persons seeking to leave Romania as "traitors" and there was a flurry of excitement when accounts of the writer were cut off by the outside world. Yet pragmatism prevailed again, and the pressure eased.

But Mr. Ceausescu's warning to Romanians not to go too far remains in force, which is probably the message he wished to convey.

Interference Issue
VIENNA, March 8 (AP). —An apparent warning to the West by Romania indicated yesterday that interference in the domestic affairs of East European countries might jeopardize aspects of peaceful coexistence. The warning was made in articles in the newspaper Romania Libera and the weekly magazine Lumina. Excerpts were reported by the news agency Agerpres.



EARLY SPRING—Exceptionally warm weather in most of southern Germany has made the flowers blossom early, as this park scene in Stuttgart illustrates.

Legal Technicality

Asian Harvests Restrict U.S. Aid to Hungry

By William Nye Curry

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP). —Bountiful harvests in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have, in a cruel twist, reduced the amount of food aid the United States is allotted to other countries where the glow of hunger remains real. Countries such as Morocco, Honduras, Jordan, the Philippines and Zambia together have access to 300,000 fewer metric tons of food under the U.S. Food for Peace sales program, officials said, because of the stunning harvests on the Indian subcontinent.

Administration officials and some congressional sources attribute this seeming paradox to a law passed in December, 1975, that was intended to assure that the neediest countries of the world get priority claims to U.S. food aid.

Technicality Seen

But others concerned with world hunger said the administration has not tried hard enough to solve the problem and is letting a minor technicality stand in the way of sending more food to more countries.

Either way the currently reduced food allotments aggravate U.S. farming interests, which, faced with heavy grain

surpluses, want to dispose of them overseas.

In the past the program has been accused of supplying food to poor countries but not necessarily to the poor people in them, of helping to keep certain governments in power, of glutting food markets to the detriment of native farmers and of making countries dependent on the United States for food while failing to develop their own crops.

The 1975 measure and a similar one in 1974 that it replaced were designed to eliminate alleged political abuses in the distribution of food aid. The law said that 75 per cent of the Food for Peace sales must go to the countries with per capita

income of less than \$300, based on gross national products, and 25 per cent to countries above \$300.

Thus, the more that is distributed in the 75-per-cent category, the more can be distributed to the other countries.

Original Prediction

The Agriculture Department originally predicted that the countries below the \$300 cutoff would require 3,282,000 tons this budget year and the countries above this line would get 1,069,000 tons.

Now, because of reduced needs in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh—all in the below-\$300 range—those projections now stand at 2.6 million tons for the poorest countries—thus causing a reduction of roughly 500,000 tons in the allotments for \$300 per capita income. In some cases there are countries only slightly above it.

Young Sees A U.S. Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Vance. The ambassador said he had gone to both President Carter and Mr. Vance when criticism emerged about his earlier public statements and offered to "cool it."

Far from discouraging him, he said they assured him he would not have "any flak" from them. Last week Mr. Powell called him to say, "From where I sit, you're looking awfully good," Mr. Young said.

He also argued that his outspoken advocacy of human rights and majority rule in Africa was having benefits for the United States and the cause of peace around the world.

"If we don't take an interest in human rights in southern Africa," Mr. Young said, "we can't count on Nigeria to supply oil. We have a bloc of 47 nations automatically against us in every international forum. They can't destroy us, but they can be very disruptive of our initiatives, say, in the Middle East."

He said the campaign for human rights in Africa had already produced "some softening of the rhetoric" of the African countries against Israel. "We always maintained that hostility to Israel was connected to the neglect of Africa," he said.

"When they couldn't get our attention any other way, they got it by attacking Israel. Now that Africa is getting attention, they're on the verge of becoming very cooperative."

News Analysis

Romanian Dissidents Are Few, Repression Is Relatively Mild

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 8 (WP). —When a group of Romanians issued a public appeal last month for greater respect of human rights in their country, it seemed at first glance that the spirit of dissent so noticeable elsewhere in Eastern Europe lately was being expressed there, too. But that impression was misleading.

Of the original signers—there were perhaps 13, according to Western diplomats in Bucharest—all but two or three have been issued passports to leave the country or already have done so. This is what they wanted in the first place and why they signed the letter.

The only prominent figure among the protesters and the organizer of the appeal was the gifted writer Paul Goma, whose books have been published in France and West Germany. On Feb. 29, he met for 90 minutes with Romanian Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica and was told that some of his previously banned works might now be published. He was also given to believe that he need not fear arrest or forcible exile abroad.

For all Mr. Goma's reputed talent, his name on a letter along with those of several persons who have been trying to get out of Romania for years (some are ethnic Germans) hardly qualifies as a major dissident movement. Certainly the situation in Romania cannot reasonably be compared to the events occurring recently in Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany or the Soviet Union.

Internal Stance
The conventional wisdom about Romania in the West is that its relatively independent line in foreign policy is matched by a thoroughly repressive internal stance which thereby makes its actions in the international arena seem less threatening to the Kremlin. As with most clichés, there is some truth and much over-simplification.

If Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu were the pure Stalinist that he is often portrayed as being, he long since could have done away with Mr. Goma. The writer has been in trouble sporadically since 1966. He spent a couple of years in jail, published a novel called "Ostankino" abroad but went on working as an editor of a literary weekly until 1972,

when he received permission to live in the West for a year with the understanding that he would not return.

"I came back because they wanted me to stay abroad," Mr. Goma said last summer. Barred from further work, he was not otherwise punished despite his contacts with foreigners. "They are glancing me efficiently and nonviolently," he complained to an interviewer.

Reckless Intellectual
The point is not to suggest that the Romanian regime is liberal—which it is not—but that it deals with the problems of recalcitrant intellectuals and other discontented persons in a peculiarly Romanian way that is marked by flexibility and pragmatism as much as repression.

Several years ago, for instance, a leading Romanian theatrical director staged a production which was easily recognizable as criticism of the Russians. After a few performances the play was closed and the director severely reprimanded. He found it difficult thereafter to get work in Romania but was free, indeed encouraged, to travel and work in Western Europe and the United States.

A writer named Virgil Tanase found that his allegorical stories and novels were being rejected in Romania, so he sent one to France. As a result he was given a visa to Paris last month, which he did not particularly want and told to stay there. But his citizenship was not revoked.

Tactics like that are meant to make Romania seem less forbidding than states where dissenters are physically harassed or thrown into mental hospitals. Romania has to be extremely careful on that score so as to preserve the good relations with Western Communist parties and democratic governments that give Mr. Ceausescu much of his reputation as a maverick in the Soviet bloc.

Emigration Questions
The same sort of approach exists on emigration questions. Travel abroad for ordinary Romanians as well as permanent exit visas are very tightly controlled. But the regime was nonetheless willing to accept conditions on trade benefits from the United States that contained provisions on Jewish emigration—the same ones that the Krem-

lin angrily denounced as interference in its internal affairs. And about 3,000 Jews left Romania last year, somewhat down from one million the year before, but still a steady flow by the standards of the East.

After the Goma letter, apparently, Mr. Ceausescu made a speech denouncing dissenters and persons seeking to leave Romania as "traitors" and there was a flurry of excitement when accounts of the writer were cut off by the outside world. Yet pragmatism prevailed again, and the pressure eased.

But Mr. Ceausescu's warning to Romanians not to go too far remains in force, which is probably the message he wished to convey.

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مكتبة النخيل

Arms Talks Post

Senators Opposed to Warnke Hope to Erode His Influence

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senators seeking to confirm or deny the nation's chief negotiator now believe they can win a moral victory casting 49 votes or more in the Senate.

Henry Jackson, D-Wash., opposing President Carter's move, has told colleagues that Mr. Warnke is an "army of one" and that the President's move would be confirmed. The issue was whether his critics could damage him in the Senate.

Prospects for a vote in this range appeared strong as the debate on the Warnke nomination moved into the third scheduled day. No one expected that the President's move would be confirmed. The issue was whether his critics could damage him in the Senate.

Mr. Jackson's coalition of Democrats led by Sen. Jackson and Republican moderates is expected to seek a role in shaping the arms control policy under the Carter administration. It can muster high votes to qualify as a deal.

Mr. Jackson was not on the list of names for the position yesterday, but he expects to produce a dozen Democratic votes or more against Mr. Warnke on the roll call, more than enough to block the nomination. He is expected to cross the line to support the nomination.

High Malpractice Insurance Costs Fail to Dampen California Doctors

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (NYT).—Despite predictions two years ago that thousands of California doctors would relocate rather than pay malpractice insurance premiums as high as \$26,956 a year, few physicians have left the state although their insurance rates rose as much as 27 per cent, according to a report by the Rand Corp.

The study last week showed that only five-tenths of 1 per cent had moved and that 2.1 per cent said that they were likely to do so. The impact on the number of physicians has been minimal and has been more than counterbalanced by the influx of new doctors, Rand said.

California still ranks fifth among the states in physician-to-population ratio. Because more than 70 per cent of California's 45,801 physicians were educated outside the state, there was some concern last year that the increasing cost of malpractice insurance would discourage young physicians from migrating here, but California hospitals had no difficulty filling positions for interns and residents in the last year.

Several physician-owned insurance companies in California now offer a 50-per-cent premium reduction for the first year of practice and this may have helped attract young doctors to the state, the report said.

California physicians weathered the insurance crisis by increasing their fees, practicing without insurance or avoiding high-risk procedures. Ninety-six per cent of the physicians said that they had to raise their fees an average of 10 per cent, only 4 per cent of the doctors said they could afford to absorb the increased costs, which ranged from \$3,500 for a general practitioner to \$17,000 for a surgeon.

S. High Court Backs Press in Covering Juvenile Cases

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—The Supreme Court yesterday said that courts may not restrict the press from publishing information about juvenile delinquency cases. The ruling, in a case involving a 15-year-old boy involved in a gang-related murder case, was a victory for the press. The court ruled that the press is entitled to publish information about juvenile cases, even if it means revealing the identity of the juvenile.

The court's decision was based on the First Amendment, which guarantees the right of free speech and the press. The court said that the press has a right to publish information about juvenile cases, even if it means revealing the identity of the juvenile.

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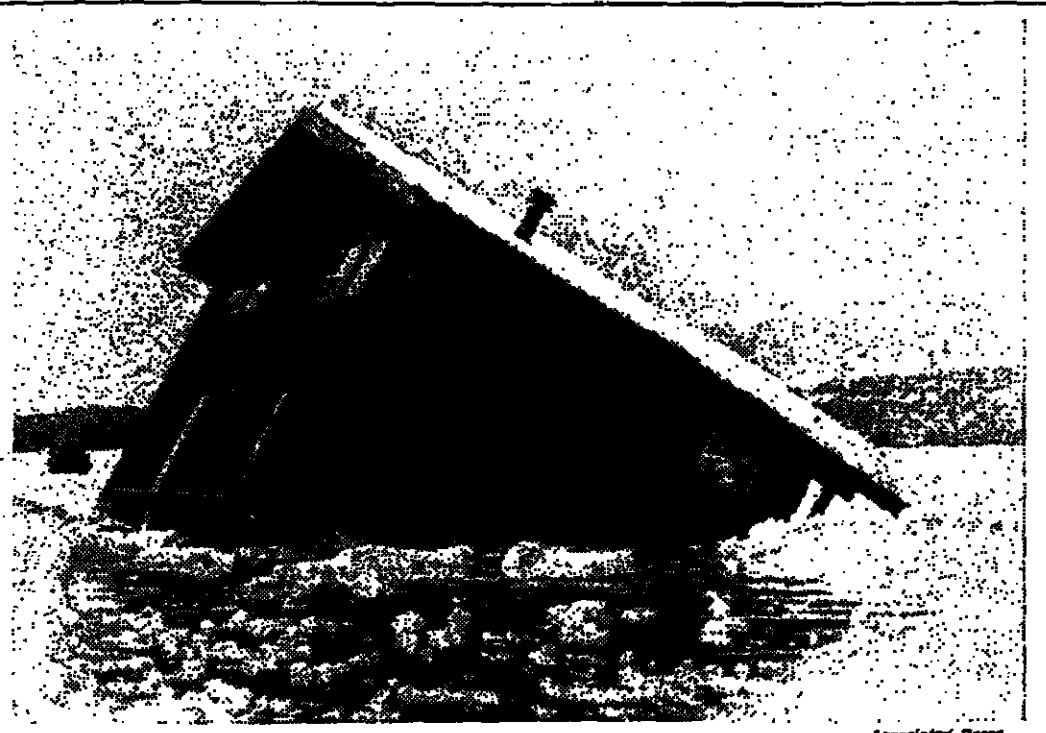
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DOWN THE DRAIN—\$40,000 vacation house that movers were attempting to transport across Lake Superior in Minnesota last week slowly sinking after a truck broke through 16-inch-thick ice. The AP caption didn't say if the driver escaped.

French Officials Relieved

Concorde Aides Deny They Asked Delay

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 8 (NYT).—Official relief was expressed here today over the New York Port Authority's decision yesterday to postpone a final decision on landing rights for the Concorde supersonic jet. Both Air France and British Airways, however, denied that they had asked for the postponement.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the indefinite delay would allow the French and British more time to "employ all our means of persuasion and conviction." He said that the Port Authority did not have all the relevant information on Concorde's landing-noise levels.

This new postponement by the Port Authority—It announced a first delay last month—meant that the final decision was now likely to be taken in the courts. A hearing is set in federal district court in New York City for next Tuesday, at which time French and British interests will argue that the federal government, which has entered into an agreement with France and Britain over Concorde landing rights in the United States, has jurisdiction in the matter.

In the end, the Port Authority seized on a long-standing offer from the Concorde manufacturers to make a more detailed study of noise effects and possible landing and takeoff maneuvers that could reduce the decibel count.

Giscard's Argument
"Our information shows," said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing today, "that the Concorde is no noisier than some of the aircraft in service in New York already." A spokesman for Air France pointed out that the Port Authority had never before agreed to meet with French and British officials to make a detailed noise analysis.

But just as the French and British were anxious to avoid a Port Authority refusal that could later be reversed by the courts, so did the Port Authority appear to want to avoid such a situation. In addition, British Prime Minister James Callaghan will arrive in Washington tomorrow for two days of talks that could have become an embarrassment if the Port Authority had turned down Concorde Thursday, when it was due to rule.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's telephone call to President Carter last week with the message that Concorde had become an issue in the municipal election campaign now under way here, also appears to have played a role. Communist party leader Georges Marchais charged today that the delay was engineered to aid Mr. Giscard d'Estaing because a negative New York decision would have helped the opposition.

Talk of French retaliation continued today despite the postponement. Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said that a negative ruling would have an effect on the next round of trading negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

State Law Cited
These opinions had appeared to most observers to remove all doubt regarding the right of the press to publish what it learns in open court. The Oklahoma courts, however, found they did not apply to juvenile proceedings, in part because state law provided that juvenile proceedings and records generally be kept from the public.

The state court noted that state law provided that juvenile proceedings be closed to the public unless the judge specifically ordered them to be opened, and said there was no indication of such an order in this case.

The case involved a youth named Larry Donnell Brewer and the fatal shooting in Oklahoma City of a railroad switchman. The youth, then 11 years old, appeared at a delinquency hearing on charges of delinquency by second-degree murder. Reporters were in the courtroom and learned the boy's name. Later, a newspaper photographer took his picture.

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Carter Going to London May 7 To Attend Economic Summit

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—President Carter will make his first trip abroad since taking office to attend a May economic summit conference in London with the leaders of the major industrial nations of Western Europe, Canada and Japan, the White House announced today.

The summit conference will be held May 7 and 8 at 10 Downing Street, the residence of British Prime Minister James Callaghan. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said in the brief announcement.

The London meeting will be the third economic summit among the leaders of the United States and its main industrial allies. The first two, in France in 1976 and in Puerto Rico last year, produced little in the way of major international economic agreements.

But the summit will also represent the President's first opportunity to meet with his counterparts from the industrialized nations as a group and its agenda may not be confined to economics.

Preliminary Discussions
Mr. Powell said preliminary discussions of the summit conference agenda will be held in Washington this weekend among sub-Cabinet representatives of the seven nations involved. "My understanding is that there is not a limitation to strictly economic problems," Mr. Powell said of the summit agenda.

But the principal purpose of the meeting, he said, "is to enable the leaders of the world's main industrialized nations to discuss in depth the problems facing both developed and developing countries."

In addition to the United States, Canada and Japan, participants in the conference will be

Israeli Carterism
TEL AVIV, March 8 (UPI).—Israel's army radio station will follow President Carter's example and offer the next prime minister an opportunity to talk with the people on a telephone hook-up. The station said the first two-hour program could be aired shortly after the May 17 elections.

N.Y. Group Favors Plane
NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI).—The New York Board of Trade, a private business group, urged today that the Concorde be permitted to land in New York on a trial basis.

Califano Orders Streamlining of New Operations
WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Joseph Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, ordered a "fundamental restructuring" of his department today designed to streamline operations, reduce errors, fraud and abuse in payments to citizens and save taxpayers \$1 billion in the next two years.

Mr. Califano said at a news conference that the reorganization of the department puts all cash welfare and retirement programs under the Social Security administration and establishes a new agency to run both Medicare and Medicaid.

He predicted that it will save the U.S. taxpayer "at least \$1 billion over the next two years and will reach a total of at least \$3 billion annually by 1981."

Mr. Califano said President Carter had approved the plan and the administrative orders had been signed, putting the new structure into effect immediately, although he conceded "it will take a few months" to get it in place.

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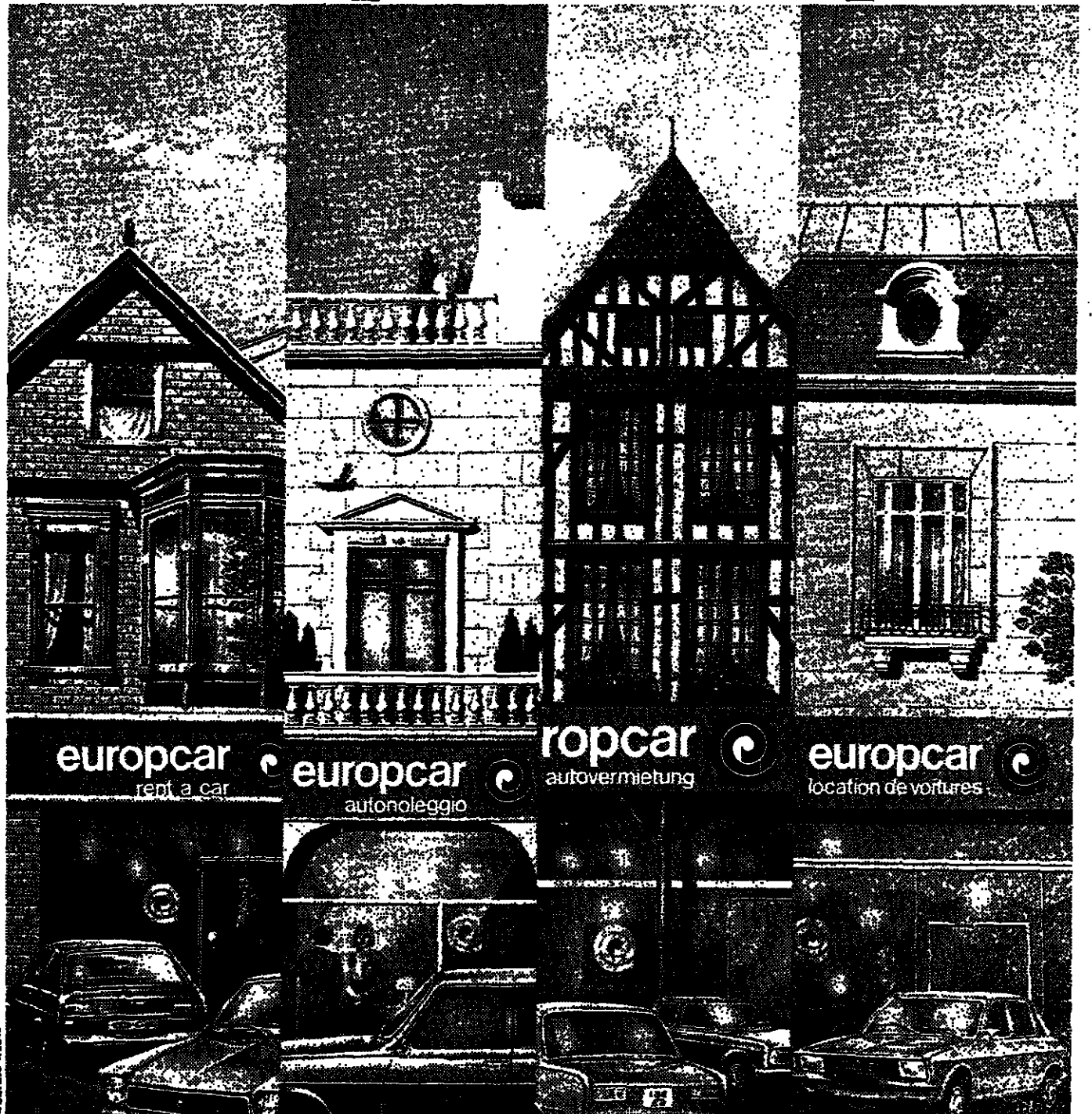
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Malaise Leads to Violence

Overcrowding, Joblessness Frustrate Italian Students

ROME, March 8 (NYT).—Lori Mancini, a 24-year-old law student at the University of Rome, stood outside the school gates on the Via Nazionale the other day and talked of the grim prospect for work. "After graduation this spring, I haven't the slightest idea what I'll be doing," she said. "Neither do the vast majority of my classmates."

Miss Mancini is one of 72,000 new graduates who will be looking for jobs. Only about 30 per cent are expected to find them. The rest will join the 240,000 earlier degree holders still out of work.

The frustrations of these students have been building up since last month they erupted in violence, forcing the closing of major universities. The basic problems are a rapid increase in the number of students and the tight job market resulting from the economic crisis.

Italian university enrollments have been rising rapidly over the last 15 years. In 1963, there were 255,000 students. By 1975, there were 731,000. "This was part of the attempt to make higher education available to all," said a Ministry of Education spokesman. "Anyone holding a high-school degree can now walk in and take up any subject he likes."

There has been no corresponding increase in the number of professors, but the schools have been expanded. The result has been overcrowding. The University of Rome, for example, was built to accommodate 40,000; today, enrollment is 150,000. In the meantime, the economy slumped.

"In biology, there are precious few jobs going," said Laura Frontali, professor of chemical fermentation at the university's Institute of Physiology. "There's little investment in research in pharmacy, agriculture, ecology, and even the size of the schools is shrinking so teaching is not providing outlets anymore," she said.

Some 11,000 science-degree holders are said to be looking for work. The greatest surplus is among graduates from the school of letters, philosophy and teaching. As of last year, there were 50,000 in search of their first job. Jobless law graduates numbered 29,000, engineers 9,000 and doctors 5,000.

"Conditions at our universities have never been that good, but students were willing to put up with the poor conditions as long as they had job prospects," Mrs. Frontali said. "Now the endless lines to sign up for courses, the inaccessibility of some professors, the overcrowded classrooms lead only to unemployment. And this leads to frustration."

The violent demonstrations broke out last month after university authorities handed the students a Ministry of Education circular saying they would no longer be allowed to repeat semester-end examinations. Up to then, students had been allowed to take the exams over and over until they passed.

No Place to Study
"How can you be expected to pass exams studying under these conditions?" asked Maria Bondi, 20, who is seeking a degree in

Italy to Try Stamping Out Tax Evasion

ROME, March 8 (AP).—Italy will issue two postage stamps later this year appealing to the population to pay their taxes, the Post and Telecommunications Ministry said. The stamps will carry the seal of the Italian republic with the inscription "Pay Your Taxes."

Tax evasion is widespread in Italy. Unofficial estimates are that it amounts annually to about 10 trillion lire (\$11 billion).

Statistics. "We can't hear the professors in those big lecture halls. There's no place to study and no one to guide us."

"Most of us just prepare those semester exams by ourselves," said Aldo Pirelli, 20, an architecture student. "We'll never pass if we can't have a second crack at the exams."

Under student-faculty pressure, the measure was put off for a year. The students were further angered when they learned that Franco Maria Malifatti, the minister of education, had suggested limiting the number of medical students. At present there are no limits in any department. The minister said his suggestion was made in an effort to head off a surplus of doctors.

But medicine is one of the only branches of study that holds out hope for employment and students have been flocking to it. Italy has one of the world's highest number of doctors per capita; estimates put it at one for every 200 inhabitants.

"If this trend continues, we will have more than 200,000 doctors in Italy by 1980 and 10 to 20 per cent unemployment in the profession," a ministry official said. The students contend that no amount of university reform will create jobs. "In fact, the reform was just a pretext to vent our frustrations," said Marco Cambrini, 23, who is about to obtain a degree in philosophy. "We realized we were just unemployed like so many others in this society. We don't want reforms, we just want a job when we get out."

Many students say they only came to the university because they could not find jobs after high school. About a half million high-school students are looking for work.

Tensions are high and students spend a lot of time at meetings discussing the reform and proposing countermeasures. Violence continued this week in Turin, with more fighting between student groups, forcing officials to cancel classes temporarily. The scuffles broke out after students tried to prevent a meeting of Communist party youth.

The only solution is jobs, and in the general economic slump, where are they going to dig them up? asked Gianfranco Grassano, 27, a high-school teacher working for a graduate degree in statistics. "The kids are just parked here waiting. They've got no place to go and are getting more and more restless."

Rome University Shut
ROME, March 8 (AP).—The University of Rome was closed again yesterday following riots during the weekend.

Rector Antonio Ruberti said police would stand guard at entrances. He said he feared that the academic year could be lost for tens of thousands of students. Meanwhile, the police have arrested 76 students involved in the clashes and charged 3 of them with attempted murder. The other charges ranged from illegal possession of firearms and Molotov cocktails to arson, violence against police and illegal gathering. Of 25 policemen injured in the clashes, 13 were hospitalized, 2 with bullet wounds.

The riots occurred when about 10,000 students gathered at the campus to stage a mass demonstration Saturday to protest the conviction of a leftist charged in the killing of a Greek rightist in Rome two years ago.

From the university, the student, marched through Rome, fighting with police. The youths dragged buses and cars into the middle of the street and set fire to them. They broke windows of shops and hotels and destroyed street signs and traffic lights.

Basque Suspects Killed by Police

MADRID, March 8 (UPI).—Police shot and killed two suspected Basque guerrillas and wounded another today in a gunfight near the town of San Sebastian, the national news agency Cifra said.

The three men—described as Basque youths traveling with false papers in a car with false license plates—were stopped at a roadblock near the village of Zumarraga. Cifra said they fired shots at police who returned the fire with submachine guns.

Cifra said roadblocks were also put up on nearby roads because of reports that a second group of suspected members of Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) was in the region.

House Agrees To Gonzalez Resignation

Rep. Stokes Heads Assassination Panel

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The House overwhelmingly accepted Rep. Henry Gonzalez's resignation as chairman of the Committee on Assassinations today, despite an objection that it first should discuss his charges against chief counsel Richard Sprague.

The House accepted the Texas Democrat's designation by a vote of 296 to 100.

Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., objected to voting on the resignation, saying that there first should be a full discussion of Rep. Gonzalez's charges that Mr. Sprague refused to cut costs as the chairman had ordered.

But leaders forced the resignation to a vote with Democratic leader James Wright, D-Texas, telling the congressmen the only issue at the moment was whether to accept Rep. Gonzalez's resignation.

Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., told Rep. Bauman that the time for discussing Mr. Gonzalez's charges against Mr. Sprague will be when the House has to decide at the end of this month whether to keep the investigation of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr., alive or kill it.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill named Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, chairman of the committee, minutes after the House vote.

Bitter Dispute
Rep. Stokes already is a member of the committee. His investigation has been stymied by the bitter dispute between Rep. Gonzalez and Mr. Sprague.

Rep. O'Neill held off more than a week after Rep. Gonzalez submitted his resignation. The speaker had hoped that the dispute could be resolved with Rep. Gonzalez remaining at the helm of the committee.

However, the speaker finally gave up that effort when faced by Rep. Gonzalez's adamant desire to quit the committee.

The acting chairman and chief counsel of the committee say that they oppose calling James Earl Ray for quick and dramatic hearings on the murder of Dr. King.

Del. Walter Fauntroy, D-D.C., head of the subcommittee looking into Dr. King's assassination, said yesterday that he wants to call Ray and other witnesses within two weeks to shift the focus from the committee's internal squabbles to the assassination investigation.

But acting chairman Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., and Mr. Sprague said that this would be a mistake.

Rep. Preyer told newsmen that he did not believe Ray should be called until the staff can develop and corroborate his story as much as possible.

Ray, who is serving a 99-year sentence for killing Dr. King in Memphis, in 1968, should be heard in closed session first to avoid the risk of smearing a lot of innocent people," Rep. Preyer said.

S. Korean Warns Of a Hasty Exit By U.S. Troops

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT).—"The leader of the political opposition in South Korea said yesterday that there should be no hasty withdrawal of U.S. troops from his country, declaring that American forces should remain "until solid progress for unification" of the two Koreas becomes evident.

Lee Chul Seung, chairman of the New Democratic party, also warned that "excessive public pressure" from the United States for democratic reforms in his country "may provoke a strong nationalist reaction from the incumbent Korean government and Korean people as well."

Mr. Lee, 54, spoke at a luncheon at the Asia Society here, a non-profit organization that seeks to promote American understanding of Asia. He is in this country on a two-week "fact-finding trip" during which he expects to meet with U.S. leaders and have talks with officials at the State and Defense Departments.

In his talk, Mr. Lee voiced opposition about prospects for greater freedom in his country as the economy grows, but he said that there must be a proper balance between freedom and security against the threat of aggression from North Korea. He expressed concern on the question of human rights, but avoided overt criticism of the government's policies.

Turk-Greek Cypriots To Resume Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (AP).—Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives will resume their long-suspended negotiations on the future of Cyprus in Vienna on March 31, a UN spokesman announced today. The last session of the talks was held in Vienna on Feb. 17-21 of last year.

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Thais to Try 143 Students for Pre-Coup Riots, Clashes

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, March 8 (NYT).—Thailand's military-backed government has decided to file criminal charges against 143 students allegedly involved in the bloody clashes that preceded October's military coup.

More than 3,000 students were arrested during and after the violent battles with police in and around the politically volatile Thammasat University. All but 100 were subsequently released on \$1,000 bail as the government, worried about its image as a dictatorship, sought to disassociate itself from the military leadership that backs it.

Yet five months after the coup and the military take-over, the government of Premier Thanin Kraivichien continues to be sensitive to such charges and at

the same time is dominated by the military elite that put it into power.

Today, Col. Prachatra Bunnag, deputy secretary of the police department, said that 110 students now in custody, and 33 who were released but allegedly jumped bail, would be charged with rioting and an assortment of other offenses. Seventy-four will also be charged with "Communist activities."

Dominant Theme

Such charges of Communist activity among students and other leftist factions of Thai politics continues to be a dominant theme of the regime of Premier Thanin, which uses the specter of Communist infiltration to explain the bloody events of October.

There was a clear implication

today, for instance, that the 33 students who have "jumped bail" have fled either to neighboring Laos or into the jungles to join Communist groups operating in and around the country's volatile border regions.

The police refused today to release the list of names of those who would be charged or of those still being held.

Despite denials, it is clear that serious dissension does still exist between the government and elements of the military, within the military itself, and even, according to some knowledgeable officials, between the government and the royal palace, where many close advisors to King Bhumibol Adulyadej are known to be distressed at the way the government has handled a number of sensitive issues.

Thailand's last two principal

military leaders, Field Marshal Thanom Kittachorn and Phra Phasi Charathien, are both back in Thailand and again reportedly playing strong, though quietly, in bolstering military actions sympathetic to them.

Last week, another powerful general, Vithon Yawarak, former deputy army chief of staff, arrived back in Thailand from an enforced five-month exile in Japan—officially on a "nightly official home leave." His return encouraged a number of factions that are increasingly openly hostile to the junta as it is now constituted.

The "Prime Minister's Advisory Council," which consists of all 24 members of October's junta, continues to exercise its authority in the daily operations of the country.

Study Shows Women Stay In Military

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—Battered women are no longer dropping out of the military services in droves—but are actually coping better than their male counterparts, according to the first Pentagon study of the subject.

The new findings are expected to buttress arguments for taking more women into the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Women now constitute 24 per cent of the nation's active-duty force.

"It's feasible to take in more women," Lt. Col. Verne Kelly said yesterday when told the results of the new study on attrition rates. She is the defense secretary's coordinator for service women.

Critics of the current quo system for women contend that it makes no sense to continue requiring the draft to fill gaps in the ranks when thousands of highly qualified women volunteers are being turned away by military recruiters.

Violence Cited

Army leaders concede to Congress last week that they currently caught in the "vicious cycle" of having to accept a standard male volunteer to their ranks, only to see him drop out before finishing a tour of duty. "The Army is has to spend additional money to recruit replacements for the dropouts."

The Pentagon's analysis cited yesterday shows that 20.7 per cent of young men who enter the military services in 1971 dropped out before they finished two years of service.

That attrition rate rose 20.1 per cent for the men who enlisted in fiscal 1974, day high pay and other benefits.

In contrast, the attrition declined to 10.9 per cent for women who enlisted in fiscal 1974 to 20.7 per cent for the fiscal 1975 class of women volunteers.

Col. Kellogg attributed the big around to the Pentagon's change in attitude toward women in 1971 military, including allowing them to stay in the service while rear children and giving them equal pay for equal work on a wide variety of jobs.

The Pentagon's current plan to increase gradually the portion of women in the active-duty military, going from 24 per cent today to 27 per cent in fiscal 1977 and to 32 per cent in fiscal 1978.

Cubans Reportedly Aiding Ethiopia

BEIRUT, March 8 (AP).—Ethiopian rebel leader said he "could evidence" the Ethiopian military leaders have asked Fidel Castro to send Cuban troops to help defeat insurgents.

"Castro has tentatively agreed and an advance party of Cuban guerrilla warfare experts is ready in Addis Ababa," Omer Saleh Sabbi, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, said in an interview.

Mr. Sabbi charged that the government planned to use Cubans in the mountainous northern province of Eritrea where fighting has been going on for more than a decade.

Pumps Damaged On Globtik Venu

LE HAVRE, March 8 (Reuters).—The British-registered tank Globtik Venu was unable to discharge oil yesterday because of damage to its pumps, port of call said.

In London the owners said if Philippine crewmen, who last week were forced off the ship by boarding party after they were on strike for higher pay, he sabotaged the pumps by mixing sugar in them.

But officials of the Communist-led CGT union here, which has boycotted the ship, said it damage was done by the boarding party hired by the owner after they took over the ship Wednesday.



UP FOR SALE—A 12-foot, 3-ton cannon, salvaged last year from a 1613 shipwreck, being unloaded at Sotheby's salesroom in London this week. The cannon will be sold next March 19 and is expected to realize a sum over \$5,000 (\$8,500).

Congressman Urges Inquiry Into Any Wine-Cancer Link

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—A congressman asked the National Institute of Environmental Health Studies yesterday to determine whether some French and other imported wines found to contain asbestos fibers can cause cancer.

Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., also sent a letter to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, urging that foreign producers be required to disclose on their labels whether their wines contain asbestos. The Treasury has jurisdiction over wine imports.

Asbestos is known to cause lung and other forms of cancer when inhaled, but scientists do not know whether it also causes cancer when ingested.

The asbestos fibers make their way into wine in the process of filtration. Filters made of asbestos are in common use in Europe. They used to be in common use in this country but, according to Dinsmoor Webb, chairman of the Department of Viticulture and Oenology (grape growing and wine making) at the University of California at Davis, almost all U.S. wine makers have shifted to plastic or other synthetic filtering materials.

Avoiding Any Risk
Mr. Webb said that U.S. producers began moving to synthetics in large numbers a year or two ago as the harmful effects of inhaling asbestos were publicized. He said this was a prudent thing to do and a way of avoiding any risk to either public health or sales.

But Mr. Webb acknowledged that some U.S. wine makers may still be using asbestos filters. An official at the French Embassy said last night he understood that asbestos filters are also sometimes used in the United States in the production of beer, cider and soft drinks. Asbestos fibers have been found in drinking-water supplies in some parts of this country.

Only a fraction of the wine consumed in the United States is of foreign origin. In 1975, for example, 87 per cent was produced here and 13 per cent abroad. Of the foreign wine, about 30 per cent came from Italy, 18 per cent from France, 17 per cent from Portugal, 16 per cent from West Germany, 14 per cent from Spain and the rest from other countries.

David Hall, director of the health studies institute, told Rep. Obey at a hearing yesterday that asbestos fibers had been found in varying quantities in about half the samples of French wine.

Kohl Re-Elected Head Of Opposition in Bonn

DUESSELDORF, March 8 (Reuters).—Parliamentary opposition leader Helmut Kohl was re-elected tonight as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union at the party's annual conference here.

Last year he led the CDU and its Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union, in general elections and severely cut the majority of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government.

Lightning Raid Nets \$1.4 Million At U.K. Airport

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Six bandits held up a warehouse at London's Heathrow Airport last night and escaped with about \$1.4 million worth of cash and industrial diamonds in an operation that took only five minutes, the police said.

"It was a tidy job," commented Pat Segura, the Scotland Yard chief superintendent who is leading the investigation.

The ease and speed of the five-minute robbery gave added credence to police and press accusations that security is lax at the airport. Some newspapers have dubbed the airport "thief row."

The robbers, some armed with sawed-off shotguns, held up a Brinks-Mat armored car as it was delivering \$225,000 in currency and \$200 worth of industrial diamonds.

The car, with a two-man crew, was delivering the packages of money and diamonds to the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines cargo warehouse at the airport for shipment to Amsterdam.

Although the main entrance to the warehouse was sealed off, two doors to the building had been left open and the bandits used these.

French Police Decide Corpse Was Ex-SS Man's

VESOU, France, March 8 (UPI).—Authorities said today that a body found buried in a nearby villa eight months ago was that of former SS Col. Joachim Peiper.

"Nothing indicates that this body is not that of Peiper," a police spokesman said, reporting on the result of an autopsy. He admitted that the body was so charred that a more positive identification was not possible.

The spokesman said the main piece of evidence was a tooth from the corpse matched with X-ray documents.

Peiper's son already had identified the body as that of his father, who spent several years in prison on war-crime charges and lived in retirement here.

The villa, which belonged to Peiper, was burned down in July after Peiper's presence in this area of eastern France had been discovered by former resistance fighters and he began receiving threatening letters.

Witnesses said they had heard rifle shots before Peiper's house burst into flames. But the investigation has not revealed whether the German's death was murder or an accident.

Minnesota Eliminates Its Vessel-less Navy

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8 (UPI).—The Minnesota House has voted to abolish the Minnesota Navy.

The unit, nominally based on Lake Superior, has existed only on paper since World War II. These was one concerned question on the House floor: what would Minnesota do in case of an attack by Canada? But the representatives went ahead and voted approval, 122-0.

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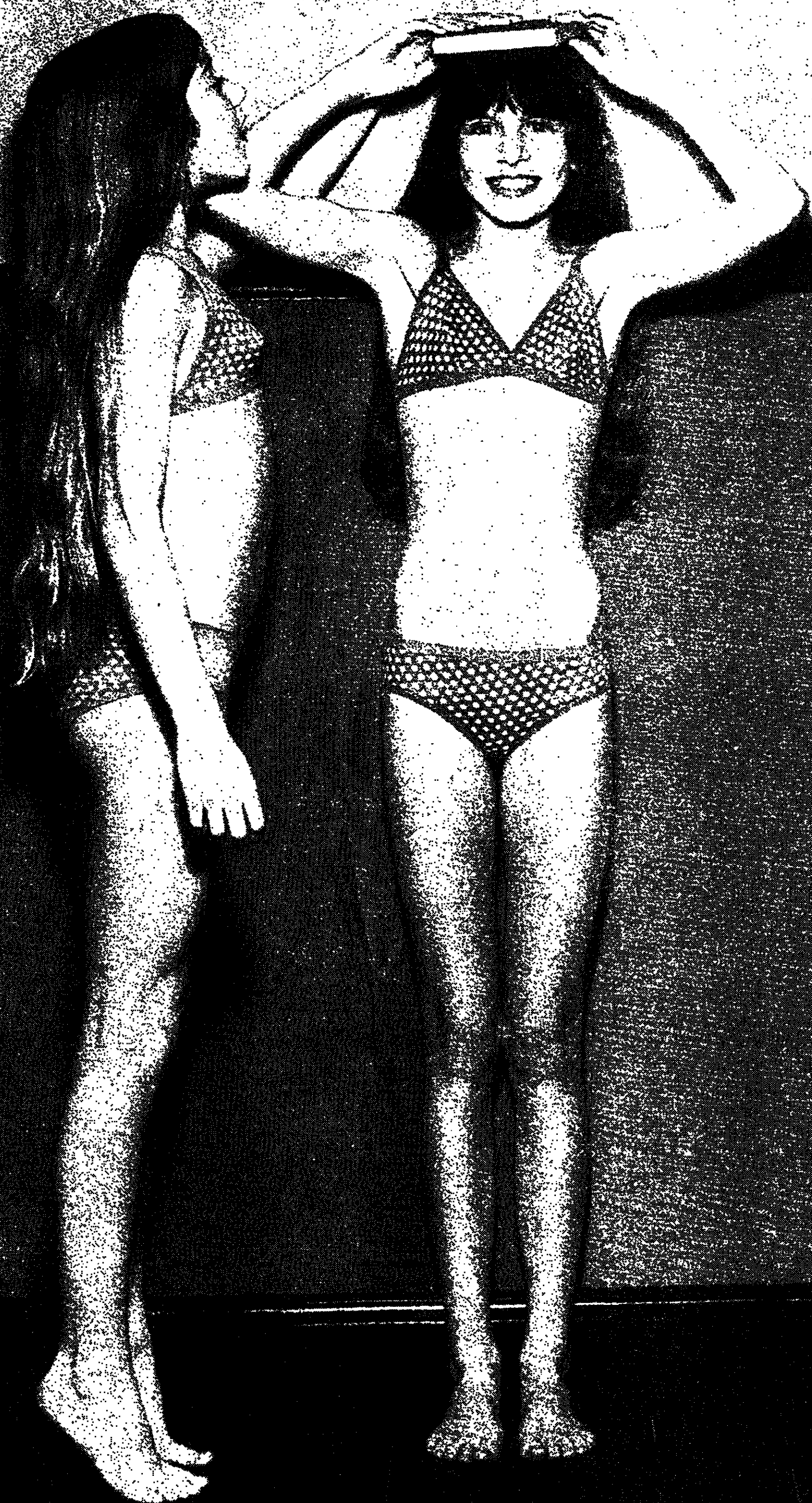
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8[illegible]

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

NEW YORK MARKS & Cash
Prices in Primary Markets as re-
ported today in New York were:

FODDS
Swine Acacia, 100
Feather & Santos, 100

Wool, 100 lbs, 25% 25% 25% 25%

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-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

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May 7.28 7.27 7.00 7.15 7.25

ROUND WHITE POTATOES
May 8.70 8.75 8.50 8.50 8.50
Nov 5.74 5.79 5.62 5.62 5.78
Mar 4.56 4.63 4.56 4.56 4.70

SALES: 2,655
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SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)
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Montreal Stocks

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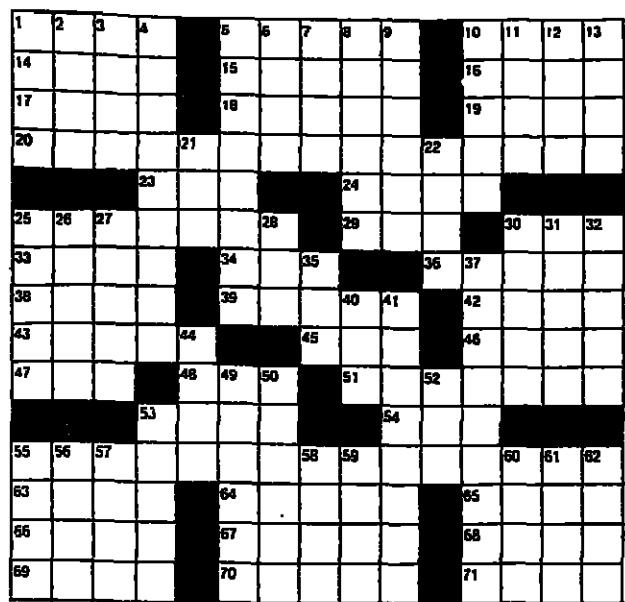
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Burma's neighbor
5 Seraglio
10 Kind of tire or foot
14 Singer Paul
15 Certain Arabian
16 Exude
17 Comic sketch
18 Amphibians
19 Pahlavi's land
20 Andersen opus
23 Heyerdahl boat
24 Is sorrowful
25 Horizontal molding
29 Poetic time
30 Field court
33 Thine: Fr.
34 Kray
35 Savanas
38 Coffee seed
39 Zeno follower
42 Str
43 City on the Rhine
45 Alphabetic trio
46 — homo
47 Tel Aviv airport
48 Exclamations
51 Sly laugh
53 Kind of school
- DOWN**
- 2 Merry, in Mets
22 Ohio college town
25 Conspiracy
26 Alamogordo's county
27 Amundsen
28 Dine
30 Loose
31 "Tiny"
32 Wat or John
35 Fun-loving boy
37 Quaters
40 Kind of policy: Abbr.
41 Assemblies
44 U.S. illustrator
49 Western capital
50 Film-executive
52 Comparative suffix
53 Vigor
55 Oates book
56 Snake-dance specialist
57 Hoffer
58 Rara —
59 — en scene
60 Harvest
61 Lamb, to
62 Lucius
63 U.N. veto

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WEATHER

...GARY...	11	2	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	2	Variable
ANKARA	3	27	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	56	Clear
BAGDAD	12	56	Clear
BELGRADE	22	53	Clear
BELIN	22	54	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	5	41	Overcast
BUCAREST	5	41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast
CASABLANCA	12	54	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Bain
COSTA DEL SOL	19	79	Clear
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Hazy
FRANKFURT	12	53	Clear
GENOVA	12	54	Clear
HELSINKI	3	27	Overcast
ISTANBUL	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear
LISBON	12	54	Clear
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy

MADRID... 18 61 Clear
MILAN... 15 59 Cloudy
MONTREAL... 1 1 8 Cloudy
MOSCOW... 1 1 8 Cloudy
MUNICH... 14 57 Cloudy
NEW YORK... 5 41 Clear
NICE... 15 58 Fog
PARIS... 12 54 Clear
PRAGUE... 8 42 Cloudy
ROME... 12 54 Clear
SOFIA... 7 48 Clear
STOCKHOLM... 7 48 Clear
TOKYO... 12 54 Clear
TEL AVIV... 18 64 Cloudy
TUNIS... 18 61 Overcast
ZURICH... 9 48 Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Census at 1700 GMT others at 1500 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on noon prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.	
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	
(d) American Fund	\$2.05
(d) Canadian Fund	\$2.05
(d) European Fund	\$2.05
(d) Japanese Fund	\$2.05
(d) Swiss Fund	\$2.05
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT	
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL B.A.	
(d) Capital Int'l.	\$1.92
(d) Capital Int'l. SA	\$1.92
JEROME SUISSE	
(d) Action Suisse	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
(d) CEF Fund	\$2.05
UIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Compustar	\$2.05
(d) Int'l. Rentenfond	\$2.05
FIDELITY	
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$1.18
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	\$1.18
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$1.18
(d) Fidelity World Fund	\$1.18
G.T. (BERNARDI) LIMITED	
(d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$2.05
(d) G.T. World Fund	\$2.05
JARDINE FLEMING	
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$2.05
(d) Jardine Int'l. Fund	\$2.05
LLOYDE INT. MGT. op. 100 GENIEVA	
(d) Lloyd Int'l. Growth	\$2.05
(d) Lloyd Int'l. Income	\$2.05
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEA LTD.	
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$1.08
(d) Swiss Fund	\$1.08
SEPRO	
(d) Seppro Int'l. V.I.	\$1.26
SOPHIC GROUP GENIEVA	
(d) Parion B.R. St.	\$2.05
(d) Seppro Int'l. V.I.	\$2.05
SWISS BANK CORP.	
(d) America-Value	\$2.05
(d) Europe-Value	\$2.05
(d) Japan-Value	\$2.05
(d) Swiss-Value	\$2.05
(d) World-Value	\$2.05
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(d) Amca U.S. St.	\$2.05
(d) Bond Invest.	\$2.05
(d) Europe-Value	\$2.05
(d) Japan-Value	\$2.05
(d) Swiss-Value	\$2.05
(d) World-Value	\$2.05
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Atlantifonds	\$2.05
(d) Europafonds	\$2.05
(d) Globalfunds	\$2.05
(d) Int'l. Funds	\$2.05
(d) Unifonds	\$2.05

PEANUTS



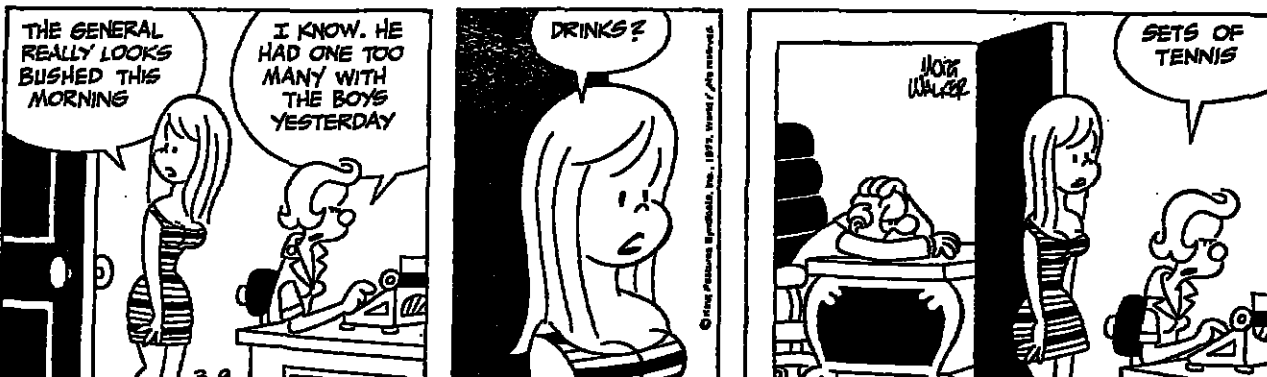
B.C.



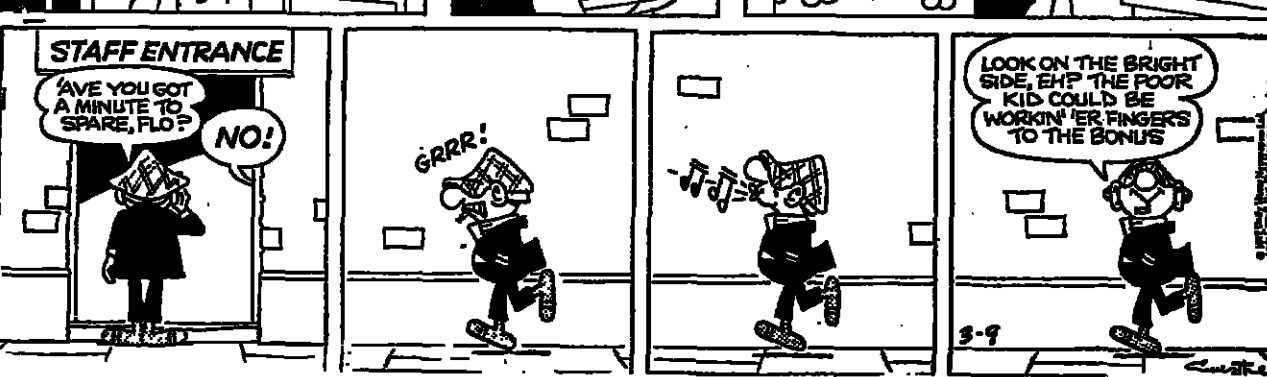
B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



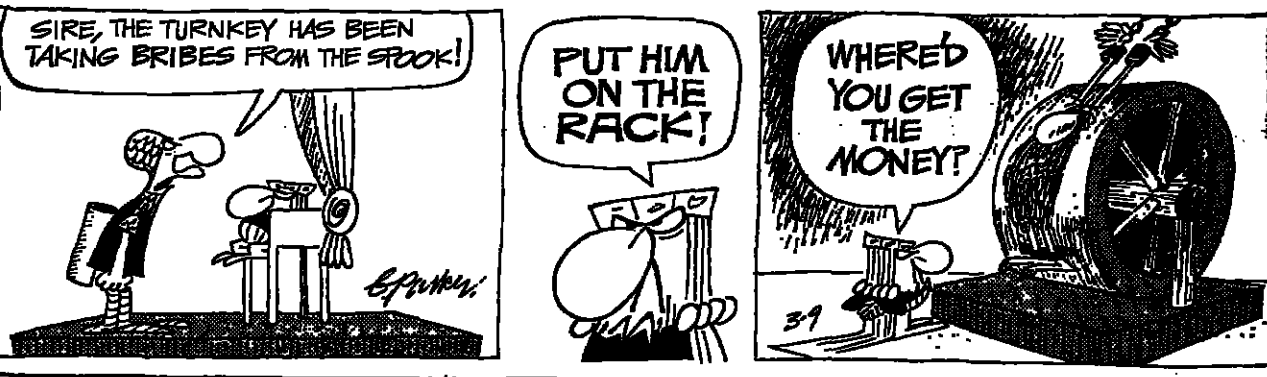
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B.A.I.L.E.Y.



A.N.D.Y.



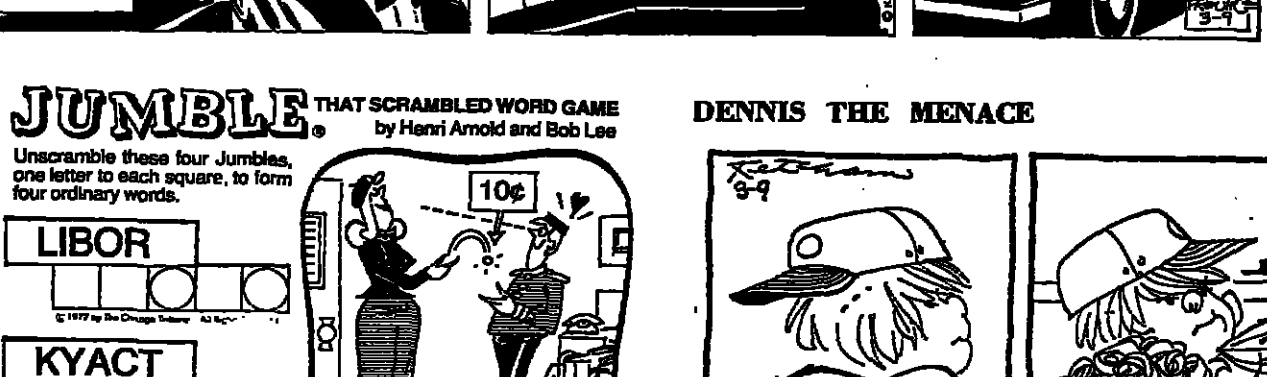
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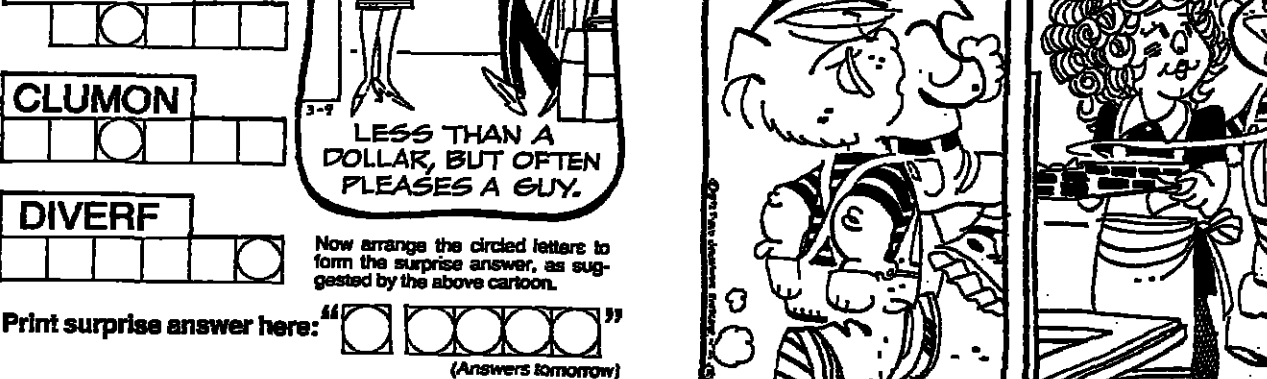
O.F.I.D.



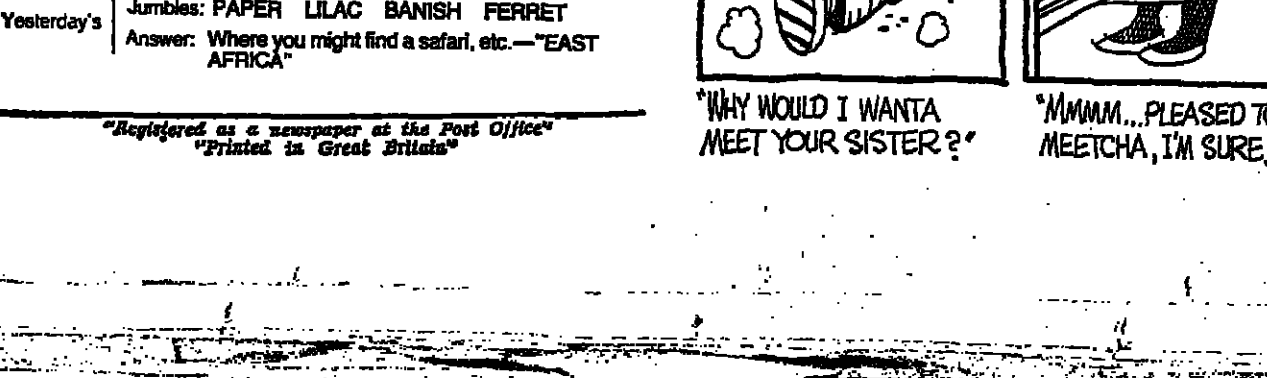
R.E.X.



M.O.R.G.A.N.



D.I.D.



BOOKS

THE MEDIEVAL MACHINE

The Industrial Revolution of the Middle Ages
By Jean Gimpel. Holt, Reinhart & Winston. Illustrated.
274 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

IN "The Medieval Machine," Jean Gimpel, the Franco-British lecturer who is well known in the United States and Europe as a medievalist and social historian, advances three interesting and provocative complementary arguments. The first and crucial proposition is that the Middle Ages, a period Gimpel defines as ranging from the 10th to the 14th centuries, "was one of the great inventive eras of mankind."

In support of this, his book brings together recent scholarship, his own included, that demonstrates the engineering innovations that set this seemingly backward era apart from the late Roman Empire and the early Christian centuries. These innovations were not, as is often claimed, the result of a "renaissance" of the classical past, but rather the product of a "renaissance" of the medieval past.

His second proposition is that the remarkable technological developments of the time were accompanied by a palpable psychological dynamism, and that when that dynamism petered out at the start of the 14th century, "the industrial revolution" of those decades collapsed, not rising again until the 17th and 18th centuries. Gimpel's third argument, which spins off from the first two, is that there is a notable parallel between the ending of the "industrial revolution" in the Middle Ages and the present decline of Western technological society.

The obvious product of much original research, Gimpel's book portrays an astonishing degree of competence among engineers of his Middle Ages. In harnessing natural forms of energy—chiefly the water and wind—they contributed to a significant increase in the agricultural productivity in Western Europe. They also encouraged the shift from oxen to horses as beasts of tillage by proving that horses were more cost-effective. Horses, for their part, helped to create a new industry to provide the shoes they required for efficient plowing. The application of wind and water not only stepped up the amount of grain that could be milled for food and fodder, but it also spurred the growth of the textile industry.

The Cistercian monks, according to Gimpel's evidence, were leaders in agricultural mechanization. The order, founded by St. Bernard, was much admired in its day for its lofty ideals and for its concessions to human frailty in the manufacture and drinking of spirits.

Gimpel's contention that the new technology constituted an industrial revolution is impressive, but one should nonetheless tread cautiously in applying the concept of industrial revolution as we generally understand it to early and quite limited manifestations of technological inventiveness. Every new society matures

in the old, and the modern industrial revolution and its associated capitalism are no exception. But modern society could not stand on its own until the debris of the medieval world was swept aside, the event epitomized by the French Revolution and the earlier English Revolution of the 1840s.

What distinguishes an industrial revolution from technological innovation is that in a true industrial revolution the superstructure of society—its ideology, if you will—tends to reflect the mode of production. In the Middle Ages, even if one accepts Gimpel's delineation of them, the ideology of Western European society stood firm against basic change for some 300 years.

The second of Gimpel's arguments—that "a psychological drive" accompanied his "industrial revolution" and that its waning corresponds to the arrest of technological advance—is a difficult contention to maintain. How does one measure a "psychological drive"? Gimpel discerns it in the reported "cheerfulness" of the population and a rising standard of living, with improved nutrition for many people. He undercuts his enthusiasm, however, by noting that there were certain "natural" causes involved in the fading of technology's initial gains. One measure, the climate turned cold. Then, there was a pan-European famine from 1315 to 1317. The Hundred Years War started in 1337 and, in the middle of it, the Black Death swept over Europe. The combination of these events, perhaps, rather than a decline in "psychological drive," accounts for the limited span of technological resurgence in medieval times.

Although Gimpel's book is itself an exercise in enthusiasm for a thesis, one of its great values is to smother out any lingering notion that the medieval era was the Dark Ages. It was a period of an extraordinary amount of light, more than one might suspect from usual superficial accounts of the times.

Gimpel's third contention is less a closely reasoned argument than a series of bald statements. At the present, he writes, there is in the West a decline of civic virtues and of the crusading spirit; increased interest in aesthetic values, limited growth of the GNP, interdependence of the economy, decline in energy resources, devaluation, increasing inflation, resistance to new technology.

"I am now able to date the entry of the United States in her aging or declining era," he says. "In 1971 the United States Congress refused to allocate funds for the supercollider project, and this anti-technological vote represented a complete reversal of the traditional attitude of the United States toward technology." There is a certain uncomfortable reductionism involved in that assertion.

On the whole Gimpel tends to agree with Spengler in sounding the doom of the West by quoting him with essential approval. The book's rhetoric is subdued, but nonetheless prickly; it nettles thought, discussion and debate. Gimpel is, in earnest, and we should pay him heed.

Alden Whitman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the face of it, bridge and fishing have little in common, but in those forms of tournament play in which good is an essential element a dealer may have to undertake the role of "The Compleat Angler." He sets a spread to catch a mackerel, and gets considerable satisfaction and a story to tell if the fish bites.

The angler on the diagrammed deal held the West hand and defended three no-trump as shown after North had opened the bidding with one club.

North, with 18 high-card points and a strong five-card suit, was too strong for one no-trump, which was just as well for him. With East on lead, the defense would take the first five tricks in the spade suit. With West on lead, the defense has no chance, since East has no vestige of an entry.

After a neutral club lead, for example, South can make his contract safely by finessing in diamonds, and can make overtricks if he risks a heart finesse. After a heart lead, South would have been virtually forced to finesse, and would probably have made 11 tricks.

West's spade holding does not normally represent an attractive opening lead. Leading a low spade is unwise because of the danger of a book, as would happen here if East played his jack on the first trick.

West selected the spade queen as his lead, preparing to run the suit if his partner held an honor and also guarding against the situation in which dummy has the king and declarer the jack. The only time the queen would fare worse than any other spade lead would be if South held the

king and dummy three or four cards headed by the jack.

South won the king and could count nine quick tricks. But this was a board-a-match, and overtricks were vital. He could not afford to settle for nine tricks if the rival declarer was collecting more. So he ran off his club winners, hoping to get some clue to the situation in the red suits.

West obligingly provided a clue: His first discard was the diamond four, clearly suggesting that he had nothing to protect in this suit. His second discard was a spade. Meanwhile, his partner parted with four hearts.

South now cashed the diamond king and led the three from dummy. East false-carded with the ten and the fish swallowed the bait. He finessed the jack and the defenders took the queen followed by four spade tricks for down one.

Notice that if the fish had not been greedy and had simply passed up the chance to take the king, South would have made 11 or even 13 if he had then cashed the heart finesse, which he could have done after cashing diamonds, without jeopardizing his contract.

NORTH (P)
♠ A Q 9
♥ K 3
♦ A Q 10 8
♣ A 9 8 7

EAST
♠ J 5 4 3 2
♥ K 7 3
♦ Q 7 6
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ J 10 2
♥ A 10 9 8
♦ A 7 6 5
♣ K 4 3 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

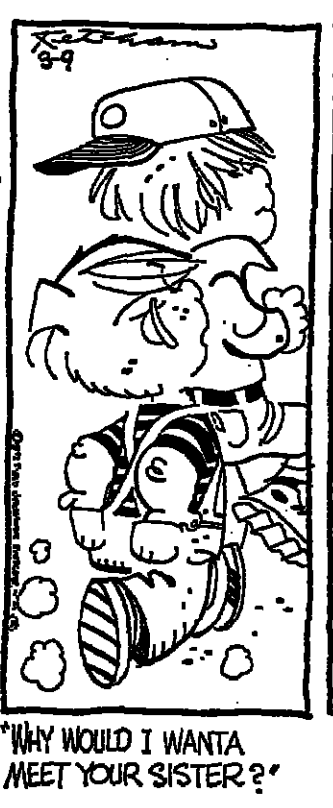
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print surprise answer here: _____
Yesterday's Jumbles: PAPER LILAC BANISH FERRET
Answer: Where you might find a safari, etc.—"EAST AFRICA"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Observer

Dream and Reality

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A catalogue of earth-shaking events and their consequences:

Bankruptcy at last—Millions of New Yorkers cheered with relief last night when the city's 18-year struggle to avoid bankruptcy finally collapsed. The perennial 11th-hour rescue, which is customarily arranged at an all-night meeting of bankers, union leaders, the mayor and Felix Rohatyn, failed to occur on schedule when all the participants phoned City Hall to announce that they were as bored with the crisis as the rest of humanity and could not bear one more 11th-hour rescue.

As a result, New York now faces serious financial problems. Ohlah-Di, Ohlah-Do, Ohlah-Bah—an aging generation's dream of paradise came true at last last night. The Beatles, grizzled and rheumatic with years, were finally reunited in concert before an audience of 80,000 ancient and once hairy coddgers and their birds in the Houston Astrodome. The crowd cheered ecstatically at renditions of "I Want to Hold Your Hand" and "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds," but turned nasty and then riotous when they discovered that these and other great Beatles hits did not enable them to throw away their crutches and wheelchairs. Dozens were treated for lost dentures.

In hospital emergency rooms there were predictions that things will be different if Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin can be brought together for one last concert.

Whodunit Solved—It's official. Yes, there really was a master assassination conspiracy in the 1960s. The lurid details are set forth at last by the government's blue-ribbon commission on conspiracies in 87 volumes of evidence including 3,700 pages of confessions by the architects of the plot.

Assassination buffs charge, however, that the investigation was skimpy, carelessly conducted and possibly a deliberate effort to cover up the suspicious links between assassinations of the 1960s and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Orwell Bombs—After decades of terrified anticipation, 1984 was rung in 364 days ago by Guy

Lombardo. All humanity breathed easier tonight as 1985 prepared to replace it.

Year analysts have concluded that, as years go, 1984 was only about as bad as could be expected, and not nearly as tiresome as 1978. Of course, they point out, 1984 had no bicentennial to cope with.

Spaced Out—Man's search for fellowship in the stars finally succeeded yesterday. Radio emissions from the mysterious Laverdier Hole south of Arcturus, according to the Search for Life Laboratory in Anaheim, Calif., are conclusive evidence that intelligent life exists in the Laverdier Hole area. Or, at least, existed. It took the radio signals 8,000 years to reach earth, and it will take another 8,000 years to return the message in order to find out if someone is still there.

The news had no effect on the price of coffee, which rose another 40 cents this morning. Meanwhile, in New York, dog droppings were still rising at an alarming rate.

Grave News—One of mankind's eternal questions was finally answered yesterday when the federal government announced that it had been in touch with the spirit world. In a three-minute contact with Parzival Swihinn, who died in Attleboro, Mass., in 1942, the director of Internal Revenue interrogated the deceased about deficiencies in his tax forms for 1941 and 1937, and assured him that because of the statute of limitations, no criminal proceedings could be undertaken against him.

Coroners from coast to coast immediately reported a heavy demand for death certificates from persons claiming they had been dead since 1970.

Big Bang—Yesterday's thermonuclear holocaust left the earth heavily damaged and took a heavy toll of its population. Scientists were especially pleased with the holocaust's proof that the explosive yield of all the earth's nuclear stockpiles, which were employed in the exchange, fell within 3 per cent of their estimates, an allowable margin of error.

Eighteen New Yorkers survived the holocaust. Being in the subway, they noticed nothing unusual until they emerged and scattered through the city. Later, three of them were mugged and \$5,000 (\$8,500) each after a preliminary court hearing.

Parzival arrived in Brussels several weeks ago after an attempt to meet Queen Juliana at her palace and offer her Esperanto lessons.

The Bicycling Parzival And His Esperanto Money

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT).—This king, calling himself Parzival, wears no crown, levies no taxes and travels by bicycle. His message is Esperanto, which he calls the basis of world peace, and he prints his own money.

The king, who says his body is 34 years old but his spirit is much younger, arrived here several weeks ago after an attempt to meet Queen Juliana at her palace near Amsterdam. She declined his offer to teach her Esperanto free of charge. Parzival reasons that she may consider herself too old to learn another language. But he says that is nonsense. "She rides a bicycle doesn't she?"

Discouraged—but not enough to abandon his mission—he came to Brussels to set up an Esperanto cooperative. He is already giving free lessons at a city youth hostel every night of the week.

Parzival was born in Switzerland (his real name doesn't matter anymore, he says). He served two years in the Swiss Army until his application to join the Swiss contingent of the UN Mid-East peace-keeping force was rejected. He painted his army helmet UN blue, a move, he says, that cost him three years in jail. Defacing government property.

World Citizen

In prison, he taught himself Esperanto and met Garry Davis, the 56-year-old world citizen who turned in his U.S. passport 20 years ago (May, 1948, in Paris) and began issuing his own—called world passports. He heads the international World Service Authority.

Parzival, who also relinquished his national passport, left Basel, the home of Davis's organization, two months ago bound for Holland, figuring the Dutch Queen, a fellow cyclist, would be receptive. He crossed all borders—into Germany, France, Holland and Belgium—on his world passport.

His access to countries has been eased, he thinks, by his understanding of the power of the media. Nine months ago, traveling with Davis, he arrived at Paris's Charles de Gaulle Airport, coming from Israel (where the pair had encountered entry problems), and asked to be allowed through customs with their world passports for identification. Parzival was refused. (Davis has lived in France for 14 years, since he married a French citizen; he possesses a residence permit.) So they decided to pitch their tent, figuratively speaking, in the airport terminal (international territory), and the press arrived to record an expected showdown between French authorities and the world citizens. But Parzival and Davis had guessed right: The authorities preferred to let them go through rather than risk a publicized fight. And today, Parzival is free to travel in France, he says, thanks to a special dispensation from the Interior Ministry dealing back to the airport incident.

Because of the publicity generated by the near-confrontation, Parzival says, he was recognized on his recent venture north, first by German customs officials at the border with



King Parzival in Brussels' Grand Place.

Switzerland, who permitted him entry without harassment. He thinks Germans are especially tolerant of cyclists. Crossing borders into Holland and Belgium was equally easy.

Arriving here broke, he decided to manufacture his own money—not unlike kings in other times and places, he says. The world is backed not by gold ("Mankind fights over that," he says) but by Esperanto lessons: Each bank note, which he designs and prints by hand, is worth five lessons. He often pays his hotel bills with Esperanto money, and at a street auction here recently he sold two notes for 500 Belgian francs each.

Parzival hopes to open an Esperanto cooperative soon in Brussels. He will rent or buy it with money collected from the sale of shares. "Or with my own money," he says, "if they'll take it."

The Esperanto language was invented in 1887 by Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, a Polish philologist who wrote under the name of Dr. Esperanto ("one who hopes"). It is characterized by a vocabulary based on words roots common to many European languages, an unvarying ending for each principal part of speech and a rigid system of conjugation and inflection. There are no exceptions to its 16 grammatical rules. Parzival, claiming it takes one-third the time to learn as other languages, says he taught the language to Davis in two months, offering a lesson each morning at breakfast.

How will Parzival respond if Belgian authorities decide to throw him out of the country? He hopes instead of popping him in jail they will simply notify him in writing of their displeasure with his lack of formalities. He will not fight them, but "confront them spiritually," he says. "But I will leave anywhere where I am not welcome."

PEOPLE: A Close Call For Ludwig Erhard

It was a near miss for former West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, 80, Tuesday when his chauffeur-driven limousine collided with another auto in Düsseldorf. Police estimated the material damage at 30,000 marks (\$12,000). They said that Erhard's 33-year-old driver had to undergo a blood-alcohol test—and his driver's license was confiscated. The honorary chairman of the Christian Democratic Union was on his way to a congress of his party.

Let's see, 30 days hath September, April, June and November. All the rest have 31, except February which has 28, except in leap years and, maybe, in Kansas. Kansas Gov. Robert Bennett appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee to describe the problems of wheat farmers in his state. The governor's staff distributed texts of his statement to the committee. They were dated Feb. 20, 1977.

Comedian Groucho Marx, 85, was singing "Only a Rose" to actor Elliott Gould an hour after hip surgery in Los Angeles, a hospital spokesman said. Gould helped move Marx to the hospital Friday after Marx complained of hip pains during dinner. They were diagnosed as a floating fracture of the right leg. Surgeons inserted an artificial hip joint Saturday.

More than 200 Rolling Stones fans crowded outside a courtroom in Toronto Monday as Keith Richards, the group's lead guitarist, appeared before a judge on charges of possessing hashish for purposes of trafficking in it. The courtroom was barred to the public and press, but court sources said Richards, who was remanded on \$1,000 bail for a week, made no plea to the charge. He was arrested in a Toronto hotel room on Feb. 27.

It turns out that Ring Crosby's injuries, sustained in a fall from a stage in Pasadena, Calif., last Thursday, were more extensive than they were thought to be at the time, and he will be hospitalized for several more days. The 72-year-old singer fell 20 feet into a stage pit when he lost his footing while acknowledging a standing ovation from an audience of 1,200.

Queen Elizabeth was hailed by cheers and boos when she arrived to open the Australian Parliament Wednesday. But the

Ludwig Erhard ... collides

boos—from republican demonstrators—numbered only 50, according to Reuters, as the cheers were from thousands. The Queen's opening of Parliament was a highlight of three-week silver jubilee tour Australia.

Widow Clara Berkshie Great Britain, England, had her 105th birthday. "I was like to start all over again," said. "The world has gone on."

Carol Channing agreed to testify at the trial of two Baltimore men charged with the "Doom" theft of her \$30,000 mink. When the actress failed to appear at a trial Friday, the judge said a bench warrant for her and her husband, Charles L.

Robert Van Blaricum, fired his brother in Des Moines, because his hair was long, is entitled to unemployment benefits, Iowa's Job Service officials have decided. The age ruled that "Doom" was a clown, owner of a drilling oil firm, made an "unpleasant" quest when he told his two to get a haircut.

In Cambridge, Mass., telev personality Johnny Carson that he welcomed the electric President Carter because it comedians' fresh material. glad they found a school "Army," he said. "Now looking for one for Billy." Carson was at Harvard University to receive the Master of Arts in the field of the Arts award.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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